

1. The first group of variables includes the demographic characteristics of the respondents, such as age, gender, and education level. These variables are used to control for potential confounding factors that may influence the dependent variable.

2. The second group of variables represents the independent variables, which are the factors hypothesized to have a direct effect on the dependent variable. These variables are measured using a Likert scale, where respondents indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with the statements.

3. The third group of variables consists of the control variables, which are used to account for other factors that may influence the dependent variable but are not the primary focus of the study. These variables are also measured using a Likert scale.

4. The final group of variables includes the dependent variable, which is the outcome variable that the study aims to explain. This variable is measured using a specific scale or metric.

The data collected from these variables are analyzed using statistical methods to test the hypotheses and determine the relationships between the independent variables and the dependent variable. The results of the analysis are presented in the form of tables and figures, and the conclusions are drawn based on the statistical significance of the findings.

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Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

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